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POETRY.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

BY B. T. CUSHING

A song for the Mississippi, now—
  A song for the brave old stream;
As he dashes away with a crown of spray
  In the morning's early beam;
He hath issued forth from the chilly north,
  'Mid the forest deep and hoar,
And in pomp he flows, like a king that goes
  To conquer a distant shore!

As he rushes along, the waters come
  To mix with its glittering train,
They have heard the boom of his mighty drum,
  And hurry from hill and plain;
Missouri speeds from the far, far west,
  And Ohio's billows play,
As with heaving breast and a glittering crest,
  She joins in the march away!

A song for the brave old river raise!
  What changes hath he seen,
Since first he flowed, in solitude,
  Through vallies fresh and green;
Since rainbow-spanned, from Gods's own hand
  He dashed along the plain,
To bear his part, with a lofty heart,
  To his grey-haired sire—the main!

Long by his brink so beautiful
  No living creature stood,
Save the herded deer, that lingered near,
  And the dusk wolf's howling brood;
Then there came a race from a distant place,
  To build on a fruitful shore,
But their mounds alone tell of nations gone,
  And their story lives no more.

Then the sound of war 'mid the deep woods [broke
  And echoed o'er the flood,
And the river's face bore the crimson trace
  And blushed with the hews of blood;
For a band were here with a bow and spear,
  And the scalp tuft on their brow;
There graves are by—but the free winds sigh,
  "Where are their children now?"

Gone! gone, thou river old and grand!
  Gone are the bold and true—
No more in pride speeds o'er thy tide
  The warrior's light canoe—
Their tribes have fled the stranger's tread
  As the red leaves sadly fall,
They throng thy shores in strength no more—
  Gone are they one and all!

The white man last stood on thy strand,
  He bowed thy stern dim woods,
And let in light amid the night
  Of their ancient solitudes;
The wild wolf then forsook his den,
  And the white swan left thy spray,
And the eagle wheeled through the asure field,
  And screamed as he flew away.

And now upon thy meadows green
  Are fields of waving corn,
And cities fair raise through the air
  To hail the glittering morn;
And o'er thy breast with wreathing crest
  The lordly steamer glides,
And commerce pours her golden stores
  Along thy trembling tides.

Flow on, thou river broad and deep!
  In pride and glory flow!
What thou shalt be, no eye may see
  That gazes on thee now;
A hundred years, and on our biers
  We all must crumbling lie,
Yet still thy gleam, oh mighty stream,
  Will flash against the sky!

And on thy banks new cities yet
  In airy pomp shall grow,
And a thousand boats, for one the floats
  Now in thy stream, shall go;
And thou shalt glide, with sunny tide,
  To grace this beautious west,
The fairest vein that seeks the main
  Meandering o'er her breast.

Then a song for thee, thou river grand!
  Thou sire of a watery host—
We bid thee go in thy glorious flow
  Like a king through his empire coast!
Like a king thou art, and in future time
  Like a crowned king shalt be—
Go on, then, go, in thy march sublime—
  Go on the sounding sea!
  Mississippi River, March 10, 1847.

Why can deaf and dumb persons be heard further than those who can hear and talk? Because actions speak louder than words.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE IN CHURCH.—Speaking of the first impression at church, brings to mind a ludicrous circumstance that happened some fifty or sixty years ago at church. The rector, though a man of profound learning and a profound theologian, was of such eccentric habits, as often to create a doubt among the vulger whether he was at all times *compos mentis.* Having remarked for several successive Sundays, a gentleman, who was no parishioner, invariably using a seat in a pew next to that in which a young widow lady sat, he constantly eyed them, and at one time he detected the young gentleman slily drawing the lady's glove from off the back of the pew where she was accustomed to place it, (her hand and arm being delicately fair) and putting in it a small neatly folded note. By and by the lady's prayer book fell—of course accidentally—from the ledge of her pew into the gentleman's; he picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and he hastily scanned a passage, which evidently a smile of complacency.

Our minister saw all their proceedings, and continued to watch them for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collections were made, and while the beadle yet waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong distinct voice, said:—I publish the bans of marriage between M. and N., (deliberately pronouncing the names of the parties) if any of you know the cause," &c. The eyes of the congregation were set on them, the lady with suffused blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger, she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew door with rage and violence, the minister meanwhile proceeding through his duties with the same decorum as if innocent of the agitation he had excited.

The sermon preached and the service ended, away to the vestry rushed the parties at the heels of the pastor.

"Who authorized you, sir, to make such a publication of the bans?" demanded they both in one breath.

'Authorized me?' said he, with astare, which heightened the confusion.

"Yes, sir, authorized you?"

"Oh?" said the minister, with a sly glance alternately at each; "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the bans next Sunday."

[illegible] officious already; nobody requested you to do any thing; you had better mind your own business?"

"Why, my pretty dear," said he, patting her on the cheek, "what I have done has been all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you sir," turning to the gentleman "to procure the license, the ring, and the fee, and then the whole matter may be settled as soon as tomorrow."

"Well," replied the gentleman addressing the widow, "with your permission, I will get them, and we will be married in a day or two."

"Oh, you may both do as you please," pettishly, yet nothing loth, replied the lady.

It was but a day or two after the license was procured, and the parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the last time, threw her gloves over the back of the pew, and it was afterwards said that the parties were satisfied with their gains.

THE BOROUGHS CAVE IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS. We find in one of our exchanges, the annexed account of the cave amongst the beautiful mountains of Vermont, which was once the place of seclusion of the notorious counterfeiter—Stephen Borroughs. It is a remarkable cave, and will ever have an unpleasant association as being the den of villainy.

"We visited a cave located in a spur of the Green Mountains, famous in this vicinity as the 'Cogniac Den,' ('Coyniac' being the term used here to designate counterfeiters,) and though I have visited most of the remarkable spots in N. England, I am fain to confess that this exceeds them all. It is composed of four compartments—the outer one being in the form of an ellipse, 52 feet by 37, and 19 feet in hight; second compartment is somewhat smaller than the first and of a more irregular form, and so also is the third; the fourth is the grandest hall that I ever beheld, and of circular form, the diameter of which is 321 feet, over-arched by a magnificent dome, the extreme hight of which apparently exceeds the diameter of the floor; the walls are composed of brilliant iron ore, and the light of our bark torches was reflected in a thousand hues, lighting the whole with the brightness of a summer's day." The regularity of the walls could not have been improved by art. In this cave the notorious Stephen Burroughs carried on his illegal occupation for some years. The villain had a good eye for the beautiful—there is no denying that."

Borroughs preached his father's old sermons of a Sunday, and engraved plates for counterfeiting bank bills through the week. He wrote a book detailing his life and made money by the proceeds. His daughter is still in a nunnery in Three Rivers. Burroughs' last days were spent in comparitive honesty. The cave described above was long occupied by this extraordinary personage.

INSECT SLAVERY.—The most remarkable fact connected with the history of ants, is the propensity possessed by certain species to kidnap the workers of other species and compel them to labor for the benefit of the community, thus using them completely as slaves; and as far as we yet know, the kidnappers are red, or pale-colored ants, and the slaves, like the ill-treated natives of Africa, are of a jet black.—The time for capturing slaves extends over a period of about ten weeks, and never commences until the male and female are about emerging from the pupa state; and thus the ruthless marauders never interfere with the continuation of the species. This instinct seems specially provided; for were the slave-ants created for no other end than to fill the station of slavery to which they appear to be doomed, still even that office must fail were the attacks to be made on their nest before the winged myriads have departing, charged with the duty of continuing their kind. When the red ants are about on a marauding expedition they send scouts to ascertain the exact position in which a colony of negroes may be found. These scouts having discovered the objects of their search, return to their nests and report their success. Shortly afterwards the army of red ants marches forth, headed by a vanguard, which is perpetually changing, the individuals which constitute it when they have advanced a little before the main body, halting, falling into the rear, and being replaced by others. The vaugnard consists of eight or ten ants only. When they have arrived near the negro colny they disperse, wandering through the herbage and hunting about, as aware of the propinquity of the object of their search, yet ignorant of its exact position. At last they discover the settlements; and the foremost of the invaders, rushing impetuously to the attack, are met, grappled with, and frequently killed by the negroes on guard. The alarm is quickly communicated to the interior of the nest, the negroes sally forth by thousands; and the red ants rushing to the rescue, a desperate conflict ensues; which, however, always terminates in the defeat of the negroes, who retire to the innermost recesses of their habitation. Now follows the scene of pillage.

The red ants, with their powerful mandibles, tear open the sides of the negro ant-hills, and rush into the heart of the citadel. In a few minutes each invader emerges, carrying in its mouth the pupa of a worker [illegible] vigilance and valor of its natural guardians. The red ants return in perfect order to their nests, bearing with them their living burdens. On reaching the nest the pupa appears to be treated precisely as their own; and the workers, when they emerge, perform the various duties of the community with the greatest energy and apparent good will. They repair the nest, excavate passages, collect food, feed the larvæ, take the pupa into the welfare of the colony require. They conduct themselves as if fulfilling their original destination.—*Newman's History of Insects.*

WHY THE OCEAN IS SALT.

The saltness of the ocean has usually been regarded as a special provision of nature to guard against certain inconveniences which might otherwise have resulted. The presence of so much saline matter in solution depresses the freezing point of the water many degrees, thereby diminishing the dangerous facility with which fields of ice are produced in the polar regions. It has been said also, that the salt is useful in checking evaporation, and also that it aids in preventing the corruption of the water by the accumulation of animal and vegetable remains. Without for a moment questioning the incidental benefits resulting from the circumstances under discussion and which in one case at least are quite obvious, it may be suggested that the saltness of the sea may be considered rather an inevitable result of the present disposition of things, than a special arrangement expressly intended to fulfil certain particular objects.

The rain that falls upon the earth is due to the condensation of aqueous vapor previously existing in the atmosphere, and which is supplied in great part by evaporation from the surface of the sea—the air of the latter compared with that of the land being very great, necessarily so perhaps, to furnish this requisite extent of evaporating surface. This water, as is well known, is perfectly fresh and pure, the saline constituents of the ocean having no sensible degree of volatility at that temperature at which the vapor had been raised. No sooner, however, does it reach the earth than it becomes contaminated with soluble substances which it meets while flowing on the surface of the ground or persolating beneath. It is thus that the waters of springs and rivers invariably contain a greater or less amount of alkaline and earthly salts, which all eventually find their way into the sea, and there remain, since there is no channel for their return.

The same condition of sea water is but an exaggeration of that of ordinary lakes, rivers, and springs; the materials the same, and of necessity so; the ocean being in fact the great repository of all soluble substance which, during innumerable ages, have been seperated by a process of washing from the land. The case of the sea is but a magnified representation of what occurs in every lake into which rivers flow, but from which there is no outlet except by evaporation. Such a lake is invariable a salt lake. It is impossible that it can be otherwise; and it is curious to observe that this condition disappears when an artificial outlet is provided for the waters. It will be remembered that the saltness of the ocean is very far exceeded by that of several inland lakes of the kind disribed. That of Aral near the Caspian and the Dead Sea in Judea, are remarkable examples.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

The relative nutritive and digestive qualities of the food we eat are matters which concern the health of every individual. Various experiments and analyses have been made by competent persons to determine these points, and the result of them appears to be as follows:—Wheat is the most nutritious of all substances, except oil, containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large portion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight tenths of the whole. Only one fourth of a cucumber is capable of being converted into nutriment. The nutritious part of the different meats varies from one fifth to one eighth of the whole.

Veal is the most nutritious; mutton next; then chicken; then beef; last pork. Fruits vary between two and three tenths of nutritious matter, and their order is as follows, the nutritious being placed first: Plumbs, grapes, apricots, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, melons. Milk contains less than one tenth of nutritious matter, as it is mainly composed of water.

Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pig's feet (strange to tell) are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order.—Venison is digested almost as soon as apples.—Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours [illegible]. Roasted veal, pork, and salted beef occupy five hours and a half the longest or all articles of food.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.

This is the great military invention of the age. Its introduction into the United States service is an interesting as well as amusing piece of history, and is given with piquancy by the intelligent N. Y. correspondent of the Charleston Evening News in these terms:—

"You may remember, that some years ago, the Texas navy was furnished with a supply of Colt's repeating pistols. When the navy was laid up, these arms were given to the mounted riflemen. It was by the aid of these that the Texans on the frontier were enabled to gain decisive victories over many times their numbers of Camanches, who considered themselves equal to the Texans, man to man. Both Col. Hays and Capt. Walker owe their lives to Colt's repeaters, and they declare it to be the most perfect arm in the world. Walker has after much solicitation, induced the Department to arm the regiment to which he belongs, with these formidable arms, but he was obliged to appeal to the President before the order was granted. The heads of the bureau at Washington are very favorable to innovations however great the improvement. When the gallant officer applied for those arms, they said "General Scott don't approve of them."

"Well I do," said Walker, "and I have tried them—Gen. Scott has not."

"But it will cost as much to arm one regiment with these, as three with the common arm."

"Give my regiment Colt's repeaters, and we will undertake to whip any three regiments you have got," was the gallant Texan's reply; and off he started to see the President about it, who soon finished the business. It is easy to imagine that a thousand men, so armed as to be able to fire twenty thousand shots in about two minutes, each shot telling with deadly accuracy, would be rather a severe foe to encounter.—Of what use would, infantry in hollow square, be against a foe so armed and drilled by able officers.

The following letter from Washington, forms an appropriate sequel to the above:

COLT'S REVOLVERS. In the Washington correspondence of the Mobile Register and Journal, occurs the following brief passage:—

Colt the inventor of the famous repeating rifle and pistol, having just finished and delivered his contract of a thousand holster pistols for the permanent regiment of Mounted Rifles, is here endeavoring to get another similar order, in which I trust he may succeed, I have yet to find the first officer who has served in Mexico not endorsing them as by far the most serviceable weapon used by our troops. I was some time since told by two distinguished officers of mounted men that up to the date of conversation (prior to the battle of Buena Vista) not a sabre cut had been inflicted by an American from on horse back, nor had one mounted fired a a shot from any weapon save the pistol. These facts tell of the value of Colt's repeating pistols in actual service. It should be recollected that the motion caused by the breathing of a horse alone prevents the possibility of "drawing a bead" with a rifle, without which that weapon is by no means as useful as an ordinary fowling piece. There is however, a very strong prejudice against revolvers among the officers attached to the Ordnance Bureau, which, until Walker the Texan Ranger, prevailed on the President and Secretary of War to thus arm his regiment, had prevented their adoption in the United States service.

POWER OF IMAGINATION. An honest New England farmer started one very cold day in winter, with his sled and oxen into the forest a half a mile from home for the purpose of chopping some wood. Having fallen a tree he drove the team alongside, and commenced chopping it up. By an unlucky hit he brought the whole bit of the axe across his foot, with a sidelong stroke. The immense gash so alarmed him as to deprive him of all strength. He felt the warm blood filling his shoe. With great difficulty he succeeded in rolling himself on to the sled, and started the oxen for home. As soon as he reached the door he called eagerly for help. His terrified wife and daughter with much effort lifted him into the house, as he was wholly unable to help himself, saying his foot was nearly severed from his leg. He was laid carefully on the bed, groaning all the while very bitterly. His wife hastily prepared dressings and removed the shoe and sock, expecting to see a desperate wound, when, lo! the skin was not even broken. Before going out in the morning he wrapped his feet in red flannel, to protect them from the cold: the gash laid this open to his view, and he thought it flesh and blood.—His reason not correcting the mistake, all the pain and loss of power which attends a real wound—followed. Man often suffers more from imaginary evils than from real ones.

AN AMBIGUOUS CASE. An individual apparently about seventy, and having a long white beard, was, a few days back, taken up at Loan for begging and conducted by the gendemerie to the common place of confinement. The authorities not being able to learn any thing of this person's previous life, were obliged to [illegible] as preliminary measure, sent the medical man of the prison to pay the usual visit of examination. It was then discovered that the person taken up was a woman. For forty years she stated, she had worn male attire, and acted as journeyman butcher. Her sex had never been discovered, and she would, in all probability, have gone on to the end of her career; believed to be a man, had not her advanced age prevented her from working as she had done formerly. Nature in having given her a beard; Had suggested to her the idea of earning her bread in men's clothes in place of those of her own sex, women not obtaining employment as easily as men. The authorities ordered her to be removed to an asylum, where her wants will be provided for. Colignani's Messenger.

DANIEL BOON'S SWORD. We have in our possession at this office, the identical sword used by Daniel Boone, in his many battles with the Indians in Ohio and Kentucky. It is rough looking piece of furniture. The blade is short and roughly made, but appears to be good steel; the hilt, or handle, is covered with a piece of buckhorn, and the guard is made of iron wrought out to the thickness of one eighth of an inch.

It was the first, and for a long time the only sword in Kentucky; at the battle of Blue Licks it was the only one in possession of the whites. It was afterwards lost in the Licking River by Col. Todd where it lay for several years, but was finally recovered, and identified by Mr. Todd as the same sword which her husband had borrowed of Daniel Boone. Galena Mercury.

TOO FAR APART. Sambo was a slave to a master who was constitutionally addicted to lying. Sambo being strongly devoted to his master, had by dint of long practice made himself an adept in giving plausibility to his master's largest stories.

One day the master was entertaing his guests in his customary manner; among other marvelous facts he related an incident which took place in one of his hunting excursions.

"I fired a buck," said he, "at one hundred yards distance, and the ball passed through his left hind foot, and through his head just back of his ear."

This evidently produced some little doubt in the minds of his guests; he called upon Sambo to corroborate him.

"Yes, massa," said the almost confounded slave, after a moment's hesitation, "me see de ball hit 'm. Just as massa lif up de gun to he eye, de buck lif up him foot to scratch him ear, an' massa's ball go clear through him foot an' head at the same time."

The guests were perfectly satisfied with Sambo's explanation, and swallowed the whole without further hesitation, but when his guests were gone, Sambo ventured upon his master's good humor so far as to remonstrate.

"For mighty sake, massa, when you tell anuder such lie, don't put em so far apart; me hab hard work to get um togeder."

"Capting are you the mate?" "To be sure not, but what is wanting?" "What do you charge for a deck passage for three of us down to Cincinnati?" "Four dollars each." "But that's dear. Well, Capting do you eat us or do we eat ourselves?" "You eat yourselves, to be sure."

NIGGERISMS. 'I say, Jim, does you no de difference 'tween Jinral Scott and Jinral Taylor, eh?'

'Yes, I doesn't no any thing tall bout it.'

'Well, you see Jinral Scott is a discipilnary-man.'

'A what?'

'A disciplinaryman, you ignorant nigger, yah! yah!'

'Gess you doesn't no what dat means yourself; if you does jus explain yourself.'

'Well when Jinral Scott is gying any whar or gying to do any ting, he gets himself ready fus, and Jinral Taylor, he is always ready and ruff too! yah! yah!'

'Wat, you laffin too, you nigger? Didn't Jinral Scott make a breach of etiket when he was close up to de walls of Vera Cruz?'

'What dat word you spoke?'

'Why, dat means de fus rudimants of perliteness.'

'Wall, why didn't you say so de fus time? I no Jinral Scott made a breach at Vera Cruz but I doesn't no about dat etiket as you calls it. What did he do, nigger, eh?'

'Didn't he crack his *war* nuts and fro de *shells* at de Mexicans?'

'Yah! yah! dat nigger always fall his connunderoums.'

'But just look you heah. Why an you an me like some ob de wolunteers in Mexico?'

'Wall, dat am a poser. I gibs dat up.'

'Nigger, it's kase we sarves under *Wool.*'

'Yah! yah! so it is!'

'Just get along, will yer? It aint no use to talk conondrums to dis child.'

IDENTIFYING THE INDIWIDOOAL. As we were passing along Broad street yesterday noon in search of something like a 'city item,' we came across a couple of burly darkies, between whom the following colloquy occurred:

'Look yeah, Sam—you knows Roob Guffum?' tific poozleistic, last night.'

'Wot you call dem poozleistics?'

'Wy, a set-to, niggah.'

'Whar?'

'Down Long Wharf.'

'Wal, wat o' dat?'

'Nuffin', 'ticular, Sam, only I 'spect dis chile d'dn't make much by de speculash'n.'

'How dat, Gumbo?'

'Why, you see, Sam, dat same Roob Guffum would'nt treat, when dis niggah ax him to, and so I jest pulls his shapo down ober his eyes.'

'What den?'

'Why, Sam—tell you de troof—I 'spect I heer sumpn drap on de pavement directly arterwards—and wen I turn roun' to ax what it was, I found it was dis niggar, an nuffin short—hi-yah!'

IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP.

There are many of our wool growers who keep sheep the avarage weight of whose fleeces is not more than two and a half pounds, and the wool not worth more than twenty three or twenty five cents a pound, the past season. Now it is more profitable to give a large price for a good flock than to get a bad one for nothing. The extra weight of those sheep whose fleeces will weigh from four to five pounds, and the wool of which would be worth thirty cents a pound, the past season, together with the extra price per pound, will pay the interest on from ten to fourteen dollars, to say nothing of the extra worth of their lambs. I keep a flock of merino sheep, and have fifty four ewes, the fleeces of which, taken from them last June, weighed two hundred and seventy pounds and four ounces washed wool, or five pounds to each fleece. The lightest fleece four pounds six ounces, the heaviest seven pounds four ounces. Many people who keep unprofitable sheep say they cannot be at the expense of buying those that are high. To such I would say, if one half or one third of your whole number of ewes are middling sheep keep them for breeders and turn the remainder with the wethers for mutton. Get a first rate buck, and a few prime ewes, and each year at shearing time, number your sheep by putting figures on them with tar, and put the numbers on paper, carrying out the weight of each fleece, and those that are objectionable turn them off to fat without raising any stock from them.

Farmer's Mon. Visitor.

"I say, Pat," said a Yankee to an Irishman who was digging in his garden, "are you digging out a hole in that onion bed?" "No," says Pat, "I am digging out the earth and leaving the hole."

"Play the dead march." "Which shall I play?" "Oh, any one you play will be dead, for you are sure to murder it."

A friend has sent us a copy of the Lynn Pioneer containing the following humorous account of "Things down East," accompanied by a very polite request that it might be inserted in the Democrat. We do so cheerfully, and doubt not it will provoke many a hearty laugh from our readers in this vicinity.

"THINGS DOWN EAST."

"DEAR CHRISTOPHER—I wish you could see Oxford county. It is a great county and 'nothing shorter.' Great in every sense of the term. More land by at least one half, than in the same number of square miles in and about Old Lynn, with its flat marshes and level plains. Here the land rises so high and so abruptly, that one 'side hill' will make two farms! And then *such* scenery as we have. 'O my'—'twould do you good just to imagine it, to say nothing of your looking at it. Go then with me, my more than brother, on to the top of Waterford's 'Mount Tire'em,' and turn thine eyes westward ho. Say, saw you ever sight more grand? 'What hills are they?' What hills can they be but *the* hills of hills, the 'everlasting hills' of New Hampshire? Yes, Christopher, *them* are the White Hills and nothing shorter. 'Look beautiful in the distance?' You may safely say that, so beautiful that one can scarcely ever weary of looking at them. Nothing delights me more than to climb its grassy height. Stand upon the wooden dais on its summit and watch the gilding of those tops of creation by the setting sun. Then it is I feel inspired, if ever, and 'nerved to deeds of noble daring;' and as I withdraw my enraptured gaze from the noble sight, I sweep the horizon and think I see the resting place of the '*Old Man of the Mountain*,' and imagine with kindling pride and pleasure that the spirit of him I loved so well in the flesh is also enjoying *with me* the beauteous panorama. Oh, beautiful spirit of the noblest of men, even thy intangible presence is more precious to me than nearly aught that still bear human *form*. Oh my God, when wilt thou vouchsafe the world another Rogers? Come gently down the mountain now and go with me to '*Elm Vale*,' some two miles hence or so,—step into the door of this venerable yellow mansion, half covered o'er with woodbine green, turn thine eyes towards yon beauteous little lake, by those mighty hills surrounded, *isn't* that a sight to behold?—Didst thou ever behold a lovelier scene? I 'ken'd full well you'd say, no, never, never.—How prettily that interval mowing slopes to the lake, and how boldly those mountains arise, and how majestically graceful those elms appear.—The great, the good, and the highly gifted have stood where we now stand and viewed this gorgeous scene, and each and every one with us exclaimed, 'beautiful, beautiful, beautiful.'

Jump now, if you please, dear friend o'mine, into my 'one horse shay' and go with me to Paris, the shire and centre of Democratic Oxford. 'Hilly,' you say. Well, it is rather uppish, but then, such views, as we get from their summits. Paris lies some fifteen miles from the proud 'shire' with its Court-house and its somewhat lengthened line of buildings—'like unto a city upon an hill.' The first town we come to is *Norway*, a town of some note in these parts and very prettily situated and 'laid out' withal, numbering two thousand or more inhabitants, and celebrated as the residence of the man with 'the shocking bad hat' and nose, and 'agent' for all the things saleable under the sun. 'Considerable business' besides farming is done in this town, especially at 'Steep Falls.' Three miles or thereabouts further on, and we come to '*Paris Cape*,' so called, said to be the largest village in the county, and is an active business place, there being a woollen factory and foundry, manufactory of ploughs, &c. &c. and a lawyer *good-enough* for anybody. Two or three miles more and we reach 'the Hill.'—*Paris Hill* has long been celebrated as the head quarters of law and literature in old Oxford;—also as the whilom place of residence of some of the greatest men the State ever knew, among others may be mentioned Governors Lincoln and Parris. Some of the best legal talent of the State reside here, one of the oldest and ablest among it—done the State some service' as Counsellor this past season to His Excellency. On Paris Hill, you will find 'good society' as any town can boast, big or small, so far as they go. They are rather old fashioned in religion, sticking to the faith once delivered to the saints and preached by Parson Hooper, a good old Baptist preacher, who dealt out to the Parisians for fifty years or more, what he called 'the bread of life,' though some impious souls have boldly asserted that *his* bread was always a *little musty*! Be that as it may, he was a fine old man, and I shall always respect him, for he was the grand conjunction between me *and* 'Mrs. Noggs'—God bless him. He *was* a character, and well do I remember how funny he looked when he came into meeting, as was his wont, with his old cotton bandanna tied over his head to keep his ears warm, as in those days they thought not of warming the 'house of God,' and the minister did not stand for looks, but would hurry along through the aisle, and if, as was the case in very cold weather, there were but few hearers, he would make short work of his pulpit services; read a hymn and make a prayer and 'dismiss.' The old man had a mortal hatred of the British, and always contrived in his prayers to express more or less of it, and sometimes would importune the Lord with great vehemence to 'blast the English power.' A very determined man was parson Hooper, and you might as well have tried to turn streaked mountain round, as to turn him from a way of his own. A man tried to get him to sign the Washingtonian pledge, when it first became fashionable to do so, representing how it looked for a minister of the Most High not to be on the pledge, &c. &c.: but the old man was not to be moved. He didn't care for looks, not he—had faced a whole congregation of 'genteel people' with his cotton handkerchief on his head, his woollen mittens on, and boldly rebuked them all for their short-comings. It was, of course, no use to talk to such a man about 'looks.' 'No,' says he, 'if the angel Gabriel should come down and tell me to sign it, I wouldn't do it.' Father Hooper, though sometimes severe, was lenient on the whole. One of his parishioners entered what he considered a serious complaint against one of his deacons one day, asserting that Deacon so and so, had been found guilty of stealing a fox-trap, and wanted the old man to turn him out of the church. 'Pooh, pooh,' the old man cried, 'turn out a man for such a thing as that, we shouldn't have any church long!' Poor old soul, he's dead and gone, peace to his manes, and long life to his successor, who is considered by his 'people' to be 'a nice good man.' He differs somewhat from his illustrious predecessor in some of his views. He don't believe in dogs coming to meeting. He has excommunicated them all. The Hooperites say, that their dogs used to get as much good by going as they did. Perhaps they did—who knows?

Yours, &c., &c. NOGGS."

RHODE ISLAND.

Nothing that has recently occurred, has more mortified our whig friends in this quarter, than their defeat in Rhode Island. We really feel for them, so heavy is their disappointment.—Rhode Island has all along been regarded as one of the safest States; and they have relied with absolute certainty upon her vote for their Presidential candidate, should the election be carried into the House. True, they were aware that there had been divisions among the Rhode Island whigs, but recent events had led them to believe that they were healed, and that a triumph in the western district was a matter beyond any rational doubt. So they prepared themselves for a victory, which has made their defeat all the more bitter. That which galls them more than all other things combined, is the election of a democrat in the home of Gov. Dorr. They cannot bear that great man and self sacrificing patriot should be cheered by beholding his native State doing something to enhance the cause of liberal principles. Then a vote is lost to Mr. Winthrop, their intended candidate for the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives. Take it for all in all the whigs haven't felt worse since Mr. Dallas gave his casting vote against the tariff of '42—the whigs of Massachusetts, we mean, as those of other States will only feel their loss in Rhode Island politically, while ours feel it as a personal matter. They should regard it as a "beginning of the end," and as a foreshadowing of the national defeat which awaits them next year.—Our advice to them is, to take it coolly, as there are plenty "more of the same sort," coming along for their especial benefit.

Many of our contemporaries, in speaking of the next House of Representatives do so in terms [illegible] they will not, and cannot have any such majority. The following are the States which have chosen whig majorities in their congressional delegation:—

Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Florida, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Here we have these States sure for the whig Presidential candidate, counting Florida among the number, though we understand the member from that State to be pledged to vote in the House, as his State shall vote at the popular election, which at least gives us an even chance for his vote, with the whigs. Of the States which are yet to elect members of Congress the Whigs can count with anything like confidence only upon Maryland, and they are not sure of her. But even if they should keep Florida, and carry three other States, they would not be able to elect their candidate in the House, as they then would have only fourteen States, and without the admission of Wisconsin, the number required to elect a President will be fifteen—with her admission sixteen. There will be as small chance for the Whigs in the House, as there will be before the people. The result in Tennessee and Rhode Island has settled that point beyond the reach of cavil.

There will be three divided States in the House, namely New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Georgia. Their votes, though counted, cannot be given for any candidate before the House—that is to say, each State is counted, and the successful candidate must have an absolute majority of all the States in the Union. Such was the course pursued in 1801, when Mr. Jefferson was chosen on the thirty-sixth balloting.

It is not yet certain whether any party will have a majority of the States in the House.—The democracy have the best chance. The following are their States:—

Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Texas.

Thus, the Democrats already are certain of the same number as the Whigs, allowing Florida to the latter. Mississippi, Louisiana, and Maine, will most probably be ours, as also will be Wisconsin should she come into the confederacy. Maryland, in that event, will decide whether the Democrats shall or not have the House. The Whigs cannot have it without carrying every State yet to elect members. [Boston Daily Times.

SINGULAR. We are informed that the sch. Eunice Rose, Capt. Grimes from this port for New York with 5400 kegs of powder on board was struck by lightning on Tuesday night while passing near Saybrook. The lightning shivered the mast and passed off laterally without igniting the powder or doing any other serious injury. A more discriminating stroke of the electric fluid is seldom made. [Hart Courant.

IMPROVED METHOD OF TEMPERING TOOLS. Mr. Alfred V. Newton, of the Patent Office, Chancery Lane, has taken out a patent (being a communication) for an apparatus for hardening and tempering edge tools. For heating axes or other similar articles, a heating furnace is constructed in the form of a vertical cylinder, the exterior made of sheet iron lined with fire brick 4 ft. 8 in. diameter or of such outside diameter as to give an inside one of 4ft. and 3ft. high. In the interior of this cylinder, several fire chambers are formed, usually four; the inner wall of each fire chamber is 18 in. long, 4 in. from front to back, and about 4 in in depth, forming in the whole a circle of 3 ft. 4in. diameter; under each there are grate bars, and air is supplied through a pipe, connected with a blowing apparatus. A circular table of cast iron 3 ft. 4 in diameter, is made to revolve slowly on a level with the upper part of the said chamber, this table is sustained on a central shaft, which passes down through the furnace, and has its bearing in a step below it; a pully keyed on to it serves to communicate rotary motion to the table. When the axes or other articles are to be heated, they are placed upon the table with their bits or steeled parts projecting so far over its edge as to bring them directly over the centre of the fire, and the table is kept slowly revolving during the whole time of heating.—When duly heated, they are ready for the process of hardening. The hardening bath consists of a circular vat of salt water; within the tub or vat, a little above the surface of the liquid, is a wheel mounted horizontally, with a number of hooks around the periphery, upon which the axes or other articles are suspended; the height of the hooks from the surface of the liquid is such as to allow the steeled part only to be immersed; as soon as the hardening is effected, the articles are removed from the hooks, and cooled by dipping in cold water. With the best cast steel a temperature of 510 deg. Fahr. has been found to produce a good result in hardening in about 45 minutes.

MISTAKES ABOUT FLOUR.

Many persons have entertained a notion that Flour would not keep more than one or two years, or was not so good when older. This is a mistake. If it is ground from ripe, sound, dry wheat and put up in dry tight barrels it will keep almost adinfinitum. The following account from a Miller in the western part of New York, will confirm the fact.

He ground from old wheat many barrels of flour, a cart load of which he sent to a landing place several miles off, where he never sent any more, and not being sold, it was covered up with other things and forgotten. Twelve years after the store-house was taken down and the flower discovered, as sound and sweet as when it came from the mill.

Also that flour on being compressed in the hand will adhere together closely in lumps, is not, as has been generally supposed, an infallible test of its goodness, as it may be good if it does [illegible]. If it forms readily in warm water a good and perfect starch, the flour is good, for its goodness consists altogether in that.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY.

The mail brings us the news of the New Orleans Picayune Extra of the 30th ult., which asserts the safety of the advance under the gallant Twiggs which had reached Ayotla: a small town about 1500 inhabitants, some 25 miles west or beyond the pass of the Rio Frio, and about the same distance from the city of Mexico. Gen. Twiggs is said to have reached his present position on the seventh, about midday. As Gen Scott left Puebla with the 2d Division, on the 8th, he would be near enough to the advance to prevent its surprise, and the opinion is, that the vanguard itself encamped within hail of the city of Mexico on the 21st—the first view of its magnificent location being obtained at Tesmeluc os, nearly 45 miles eastward.

The army having very heavy artillery trains, it was intended to make easy marches, and no resistance was anticipated short of the capital. But there it is believed that the preparations for defence were extensively and fully matured: and being the last stand which the enemy could expect ever to make against our arms, and their all depending on the issue, the defence might be expected to be proportionably desperate.

We agree with a cotemporary that the details of the telegraphic news from Mexico furnish nothing of additional importance. There seem to be no reason to doubt that the last division of the American army left Puebla on the 8th or 10th ult, numbering ten thousand men—or that the guerilas are becoming numerous, and are exceedingly annoying to the trains despatched from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

The rumor that a battle had taken place between the Mexicans and the 1st division of Gen. Scott's army, is probably without foundation.

THE LETHEON AND AMPUTATING. A large number of persons assembled at the Washington Medical College, yesterday, to witness the amputation of a limb whilst the patient was under the effects of *letheon*. The patient was a colored man, whose leg was so diseased that it became necessary to amputate it to save his life. Dr. Leach was present to administer the letheon and the patient after being prepared had it administered to him. After inhaling a considerable quantity, by a sudden effort he dashed the tube away from his mouth, and commenced screaming and crying 'murder' at a most dreadful rate, and could not be pacified until water was thrown upon him and the effects of the letheon thereby removed. He stated that he believed himself whilst under its effects to have been under the effects of 'Old Nick,' which was a most horrible place, with any quantity of fire, and that rather than take letheon again, with a prospect of seeing similar sights, he would die. No persuasion would induce him to change his resolution, nor would he submit to the amputation without Dr. Leach leaving the room. The leg was then amputated, the patient exhibiting much fortitude. It was a serious affair to the poor man, but withal most laughable.

Baltimore Clipper.

PICKING BERRIES. We were somewhat surprised the other day to learn that the children in the interior towns, who occupy their time in picking berries, during the season of them, earn upon an average, about one dollar per day, and the largest part of the money finds its way into Savings Banks of the State. The women also frequently engage in this business, and we have heard of two cases of female industry and profit in the town of Lincoln, which appear to us to be worth mentioning: one woman did all the home work for her family, and earned eight dollars per week in picking berries; and in the other case, a woman and her daughter did all the work for the family, having several men to work upon the farm, took care of the dairy of eight cows and earned fifty dollars in one month, in picking berries. We imagine these instances are not singular, and probably similar cases of industry and thrift may be found in almost every country town in the State, and they are illustrative of the character of the people.

Charlestown Aurora.

WISE PIGS. The following anecdote told by Mr. Featherstonhaugh in his 'Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor," places the pig at a respectable elevation in the scale of discriminating intelligence:—

"As we approached a farm on the American side of the St. Clair river, belonging to the capt. of our steamer, a curious fact fell under my observation. The pigs belonging to the farm came squealing down to the water side, a thing which the person at the farm assured me they never did when any other steamer passed. The captain explained this singular recognition on the part of the pigs by stating that the swill of this steamer was always preserved for them, and that, on reaching the landing place, it was immediately put on shore to feed them. The animals having been accustomed to this valuable importation, during the whole summer months, had learned to distinguish the peculiar sound which the steam made in rushing through the pipe of the steamer; and as they could do this at the distance of a half a mile, they immediately upon hearing it, hastened down to the river while the noise made by the other steamers was disregarded."—This is a curious instance of the possibility of sharpening the faculties of the lower animals by an appeal to their appetites, and a conclusive proof that the readiest way to make all swinish animals reasonable, is to provide plenty of swill for them.

STOVES IN MEETING HOUSE. The following anecdote was related by the celebrated "Father Taylor," in the course of a recent lecture: [illegible] fashioned meeting houses, with their pews like pens, and their pulpits perched up at an elevation which placed them without the pale of human sympathy: and when a fire for the purpose of warming a church was a thing unheard of that some of the enterprising young men who had worshipped in such a church determined to have the house warmed by stoves. But the project encountered the most violent and virulent opposition from the old people. They declared that it should not be; that stoves were not a gospel ordinance,"—that the congregation must suffocate. The young men, however prevailed; and one Sabbath the congregation beheld in the church two formidable black stoves with the pipes traversing the entire length of the house. The old men and women looked on with horror, and held their breath for the result. The exercises of the church proceeded. Soon a lady fainted away—and in a few minutes another grasped for breath, and was carried out of the church—and then another. At last a stout burly man swooned and fell. The frightened minister at once dismissed the church, and there was a general rush of the indignant people towards the stoves. The windows were thrown open, and they were about to precipitate the offenders out of the house, when low and behold! the stoves were cold! and not a particle of fire had been kindled in either of them. The masons had not had quite time to finish putting them up and no fire had been made. The triumph of the young advocates of stoves was complete.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTY. The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry, rightly directed, are able to effect.

Among the graduating class at the commencement last week, at Williams College, was one by the name of Condit, from New Jersey. This gentleman is a shoe maker, is married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago becoming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his shoemaker's bench, he mastered grammer, arithmetic, geography, &c., with some occasional assistance from his fellow workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means, and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced, and learned Latin and Greek in the evening, after his day's labor was over, under the direction of a friend; and after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself, and entered the Sophomore Class of Williams College. He brought his bench and tools, as well as books with him. The students supplied him with work, his family assisted him, and together with the fund for indigent students, and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was able to go through the college course, and at the same time support his family. He graduated last week, on his birth-day, aged thirty two. He stood high in his class, and received a part at commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of the class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents and christian character, they presented his wife with an elegant set of silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely engraved with an appropriate inscription.

Mr. Condit will now enter the Theological Seminary at New York, and will no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THE ELECTION.

We give below the vote of this town yesterday for the different candidates. We have made a gain of 20 on the Gubernatorial vote from last year, and the Whigs and Abolitionists have gained 12—giving us a net gain of 8. Not so well as we might have done, but better than we anticipated in the morning—the rain falling in torrents during the day. The vote for the other candidates, it will be seen, runs nearly even with that for Governor, with the exception of Representative to the Legislature, B. C. Cummings, the nominee, receiving 161 votes; and Z. Thayer, the irregular candidate, 230,—42 of which were thrown by the Whigs, and 66 by the Abolitionists. Mr. Thayer is undoubtedly elected, although at the present writing we have not heard from Woodstock. We understand that Mr. Thayer pledged himself to vote for Mr. Dana provided there should be no election of Governor by the people. Beyond that our readers must class him to suit themselves.

FOR GOVERNOR.	
John W. Dana,	297
D. Bronson,	54
S. Fessenden,	65
FOR REPSENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.	
Franklin Clark,	283
F. H. Morse,	67
C. C. Cone,	53
FOR SENATORS.	
C. R. Ayer,	297
Philo Clark,	295
J. H. Farnum,	295
Asa Danforth,	55
A. D. White,	54
A. Andrews, Jr.	120
Alva Hersey,	56
William Wyman,	56
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
A Thayer,	301
John M. Wilson,	49
Tobias Ricker,	62
FOR COUNTY TREASURER.	
N. M. Marble,	256
Levi Whitman,	51
Elisha Morse,	65
Scattering	1
REP. TO LEGISLATURE.	
B. C. Cummings,	161
Ziba Thayer,	230
Scattering,	10

On State credit question the vote stood as follows: Yeas, 151—nays, 98

On electing Governor by Plurality: Nays, 180—yeas, 40

On electing Senators by Plurality: Nays, 129—yeas 30

On election of Representatives by Plurality: Nays, 133—yeas 43

Since the above was put in type we learn that the vote in Woodstock stood for—

Z. Thayer,	101
B. C. Cummings,	28
Scattering,	2

We have received returns from but few towns in season for to-day's paper, and have no time to compare them with last year's vote. We shall probably be able to give the result in our next issue.

	Dana.	Bronson.	Fessenden.
Paris,	297	54	55
Woodstock,	121		22
Hartford,	87	47	61
Bethel,	160	70	41

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By the politeness of a friend we have received a copy of the Portland Bulletin of Sept. 11th which contains the following Telegraphic news, dated—

"NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 9 P. M.

"Gen. Scott met Santa Anna this side of Mexico. After a hard battle Santa Anna fell back on the city—supplicated for peace. Scott granted armistice. Mexican Congress convoked to receive Trist's proposition. There has been much hard fighting. The government of Mexico disposed to submit."

M. VATTEMARE. In a short conversation we held with this distinguished gentleman, says the Boston Transcript, he paid a high compliment to our sister State, Maine. He had visited all her principal towns and cities, and was among her people about three weeks; yet said he "I was not able to spend among them fifty cents." Wherever he went on calling for his bill he always found it paid. In one instance, where he was not known, he paid $2 for a passage in a steamboat; but as soon as the captain ascertained who he had as a passenger the money was refunded with an apology.

A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, makes the following statement—"The mothers here have a great practice of selling their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold last week, the first for $64, and the last for $60.

INDEPENDENCE.

How few there are who come up fully, or make a near approach to the standard set up in the lines of Sir Henry Watton:

"How happy is he born or taught,
Who serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill."

It is a very common practice for us, Americans, to boast of our independence; but, after all, how many of the twenty millions of our population, are independent—*dare* to be independent—to think for themselves, form their own opinions, independent of the influence of others? We fear that the number, if it could be ascertained, would be found smaller than most people are aware. And how many are there, "*whose* armour is their *honest* thought," and "simple *truth* their highest skill?" Why, a man runs no small risk in avowing his sentiments, manly, and without fear, now-a-days.—What business has a man, or a woman, to utter his or her honest convictions? There is a higher skill than that of speaking what we believe to be true. It consists in trimming one's course to the popular breeze—in becoming all things to all men—in a whining sycophancy, a cringing of the knees to certain men, and an acquiescence in certain doctrines which have become popular, without taking the trouble to examine whether they are right or wrong.

Many who talk of their independence, possess but the shadow—the substance is far from them. They must, in many cases, find out what Mr. ——— says about it, before they can express their opinions. And thus are they slaves to others.

Various notions, in relation to what constitutes independence, are also entertained. For instance, there is nothing more common, than for a large class of persons to charge this or that editor with a want of independence, because, forsooth, he will not publish what they think ought to be published. Many people think their opinions are right, and consequently all others are wrong. The editor who will publish all they want him to publish, and take the responsibility of it, is a fine independent fellow.—But, mark the difference. If he happens to speak something which conflicts with *their* notions, or shows up *their* inconsistencies, his independence is then turned into insolence and abuse, and their vials of wrath are poured out upon him without mercy.

But there are men of other professions than editors who suffer in like manner. A man may be considered by many a man of great independence, so long as he pursues, whether right or wrong, a course suited to their notions, and will conform to their views, regardless of his own opinions; but the moment he marks out a course of his own, which he sincerely believes right, and is not subservient to the wishes of his would be dictators, that moment he is a marked man, and a *marked* change is observable in their conduct towards him; so that one would suppose to be an independent man, is to be mere clay in the hands of others, or be subject to the low abuse of those who have not even the independence to be willing that others should act independently. But there is a class of woolfish spirits in community that are continually growling against those who pursue a course not marked out by them, and, being somewhat narrow and contracted in their views, are as liable as others to be in the wrong, and yet they would frown down, if possible, all who did not choose to sustain them in their errors.

We frequently hear another class talking of their opinions. "We have *our* opinions:" but one thing is certain, they have not the not the independence to let their opinions be known.—So *bound* are they by the tyrant master popularity, the "almighty dollar," or some similar motive, that they *dare* not act, except in opposition to their *own* opinions, and consequently throw their influence in favor of what they professedly believe to be wrong. The good Lord deliver us from such independence.

But what is true independence? Why, it is to form understandingly your own opinions, frankly avow them, *act* in conformity to the same, and to be willing that others should enjoy the same privilege. Reader, do *you* act independently?"

STAND FAST. Under all the trials of life, *stand fast*. Would you wish to live without trial—then would you not wish to die but half a man—at the very best but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength.—Men do not learn to swim upon a table. They must go into deep water and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character, if you would know their whole strength, and of what they are capable, throw them overboard! over with them! and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves. The Spartans exposed their upright children—nay, all their children, to such trying hardships that none but the hardy could outlive the exposure. And what followed! A nation of heroes: men who, even in their boyhood, were incapable of untruth; who would suffer their entrails to be torn out by wild beasts without a single outcry or whimper! of men who played in heavier armor than they went into battle with, of men who regarded the hardships that destroyed others as mere pastime. So much for the hardening effect of trial from the first; of enduring hardship. Stand fast therefore! Come what may, stand fast, and thank God that he has not forgotten you, when trial and hardship are upon you; when, look where you may, there seem to be no chance of escape.

At least ten thousand men are now actively engaged in the lumber business on the Penobscot river and its tributaries.

There remains at the Post Office Department at Washington, a diamond ring, valued at one hundred dollars, returned in a dead letter.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

L. A. H., a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who has been upwards of a month in Southern Wisconsin, is in raptures with that country. He furnishes a very interesting descriptive letter, under date of Sullwater, Lake St. Croix, 6th ult, from which we make a few extracts.

I had but a meagre idea of this North West section of the Republic, until I came and saw for myself the openings and prairies, the woodlands and groves, the lakes, and rivers, the springs and streamlets, the flowers and shrubbery and the ten thousand varied manifestations of the pleasant and beautiful that here cheer the heart and enliven the feelings. I speak more particularly of the portion of the Territory lying south of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers which, I venture to say, is not surpassed by and sections of our unequalled West. In productiveness, it is all that can be desired; in health, the people have but little reason to complain, and in pleasantness of scenery no other land can boast superiority.

To properly describe any one of a thousand landscapes I have seen, requires the genius of the poet and painter, and above all, to convey the faintest idea of the eastern hemisphere, of the beams, during an hour before sunrise, is a task that few would be bold enough to undertake. I shall remember with my latest recollection, the sunrise of the 21st July, witnessed at Mineral Point. Let the susceptible note every rapture inspired by a similar scene in Italy, and then transport themselves to Wisconsin, and I will venture on their frankness to confess that they never before so deeply penetrated the meaning of a sunrise that is not unusual in this favored land.

The progress of Wisconsin, in settlement, is unsurpassed by any portion of the West. In 1840, her population was 30,940, a large portion of which had long before been fixed in mineral region, which has made comparatively little advance in this respect. The population, according to the census of 1846, was over 155,000, showing an increase of over 124,000, most of which had been made within five years. Milwaukie, though not born till 1835, now a city of 12,000 souls, and Racine Southport, Little Fort and Sheboygan, are remarkably flourishing towns, of but a few years growth, numbering from 3000 to 5000 people. Milwaukie is 90 and Sheboygan 150 miles below Chicago.—Almost all of Southern Wisconsin is well adapted to agriculture. Noble farms are speedily made on the prairies and openings, and three years culture makes them look like long improved farms, yet possessing all their original fertility. The prairies are not unbounded, but I passed through one fifteen miles in extent.—Generally, they are of moderate bounds, and and dotted here and there with beautiful forest islands. Many are prejudiced against prairie lands because of the scarcity of timber, but a calculation will prove that a farm may be made in the centre of wildest prairie, provided it be within ten miles of a navigable stream, and supplied with building and fencing materials brought from the Alleghany country, as cheaply as a farm can be made in the heavy timbered land, and with far less hard work. It requires all the bone and sinew of one generation to bring a timbered country, as Ohio was, into pleasant cultivation. Farmers in this section can live as easily as they please. Labor sufficient for exercise is all that is required to maintain a complace independence. Many cases are known where the poor have settled upon vacant land, and been enabled from the product thereof to support themselves and pay for a quater section in two years.

Would that multitudes of the poor who pine in our cities might come out into this goodly land and have their mouths filled, and hearts blessed, and children ennobled by the fatness of the fields and the richness of the scenery of this unappreciated country. The land of Southern Wisconsin is mainly entered, but there is some left yet, and more farther north and west. In the Milwaukie district, which includes all as far west as Madison, and north to near Sheboygan, four-fifths of the land is taken. Wisconsin was not designed for an unhealthy country. Her high rolling prairies, and openings, blooming with flowers of almost infinite variety and beauty; her bountiful springs of pure water, and living streamlets sparkling along their pebbly beds, and her delightful lakes of transparent depth, which lend a freshness to the summer breezes, were not made to generate disease and curse a people for whose enjoyment they were created.

Wisconsin is settled by a class of very fine people—neat, industrious, economical and temperate. There is near Racine a large settlement of Norwegians, who are very much admired by their neighbors. They have commenced a publication in their own language. There are several settlements from Norway. There is a strong spirit of advancement among the people, and I look for the accomplishment of much by them for real human progress. If they do not present the world with something brighter and nobler than has yet been seen, they will be greatly blamable, for God Almighty has given them every thing that can promote true human wellbeing. Let them live to be great and happy, see to the good education of their children, and every thing desirable will be realized.

With regard to internal improvement little has yet been done, but much is said on the subject. Charters are procured for railroads from Milwaukie and Sheboygan across the Territory. Five years will probably witness the connection of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan and Milwaukie, and less than that time afterward will give the people of the Winnebago country a railroad to Sheboygan. The worlds of wheat that will be grown throughout the country must be carried away, and railroads will do it. I suppose, also, that a northern and southern railroad will be constructed in the course of ten years, leading into the hearts of the great Illinois coal field, to bring up fuel for the inhabitants of the Prairies. Coal will undoubtedly be furnished to them as cheap as wood at $2 per cord.—Young timber, however, readily grows up on the Prairies, so that none need fear that by coming to Wisconsin their fields will be without fences, and their stoves without fuel. The present stock of timber will last ten years, during which time a prudent foresight will provide enough.

AN UNPROFITABLE SALE.—It is customary, says the Cincinnati Signal, for business men, on closing their stores at evening, to take from the till what funds they may have over, after making their bank deposits, and stow it in some out-of-the-way place for safety, such as between the leaves of a book, under some article of merchandise, or any other place where money would be least likely to be looked for by burglars. A case recently transpired in a hardware establishment in that city, which proves that the most obscure place is not always the safest. It happened that the clerk, upon closing the store at night, found some one hundred and fifty dollars in the till, and not having the key of the fire proof, deposited the funds in an empty tea kettle. The proprietor happening to be in the store early in the morning, in the absence of the clerk, sold the identical kettle in which the treasure was stowed to a countryman for seventy-five cents; and all efforts to discover the fortunate purchaser have been ineffectual.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT. Our attention has been attracted to the favorable estimation in which the government securities are held, as is manifested in the daily sales. Large amounts are purchased, and handsome premium paid.

The representations of a portions of the Whig press, that the government was running up a large account upon the debit side, are unable to disturb the serenity of public confidence. A panic cannot be started in the days of gold and silver with the ease of former times. A year and a half ago, a paralysis of trade and bankruptcy of the government would have been prophesied by these paper money financiers of other days as sure to follow the present circumstances of the nation. An expensive war on one hand, and a reduction of duties could in their eyes have ended only the discredit of the government, and the specie currency of the Independent Treasury would have put the final stroke to trade. So confident of the unerring truth of such predictions were the Whig financiers, that all their reputation would have been staked as often heretofore, on the issue.

Nothing could have come further from the truth than such assertions. Instead thereof the government has sufficient income to meet every demand. Her revenues are increasing rapidly. The States are prosperous, and are reducing promptly and cheerfully their public debts.—The people press onward with ceaseless activity and buoyant expectations. Manufactures were never more prosperous. The bounties of agriculture will overload every storehouse and granary in the land. Every ship and boat is pressed into service on our inland routes, and the flags of every nation may often be seen floating in our harbors. How unlike the predictions of the old standard prophets of the whig party. N. Y. Evening Post.

A New way of Making Money. On learning through the Courier des Etats Unis that one William Snedar was fined ten dollars in the U. S. for having obtained a kiss of Miss Phebe L——, without her consent, the charming Blanche D. exclaimed,

"Ungrateful country! you shall yet have my bones. Like Lafayette I will emigrate in a noble cause to the land of Franklin."

"And what would you do there?" inquired one of her intimate friends.

"What! I would let the men kiss me without my consent?"—From the French.

Foot Prints on the Grass. Towards the end of fall may be often observed in the field, marks of footsteps, which appear to have scorched the grass like heated iron: a phenomenon formerly regarded with superstitious dread, but can now be explained upon very chemical principles.—When the grass becomes crisped by frost, it is exceedingly brittle, and the foot of a man or even a child, is sufficiently heavy to break it completely down, and effectually kill it, therefore, when the sun has thawed the frosty rim from the fields, these foot-tracks appear brown and bare in the midst of surrounding green grass.

Law and Equity. 'Pray my Lord,' said a gentleman to a late respected and rather whimsical judge, 'what is the distinction between Law and Equity Courts?' 'Very little in the end,' replied his lordship, 'they only differ as far as time is concerned. At common law you are done for at once; in equity you are not so easily disposed of. The former is a bullet, which is instantaneously and most charitably effective; the latter is an angler's hook, which plays with its victim before it kills it.—The one is prussic acid, and the other laudanum.'

New Invention. Capt. Thistle, on Monday exhibited to a crowd of people, near the War Department in Washington city, a newly invented saddle, on which can be fastened a brass field piece, or howitzer, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, while to another saddle can be attached the carriage and wheels; and all borne by two horses. The new invention is intended to carry the piece from the field in case of retreat, and to aid the conveyance of small field pieces over mountains, and through passes and valleys.

A woman of excellent taste and somewhat satric turn of mind, was asked by her friends if she really in fact intended to marry W——, adding that he was a very good kind of a man, but so very singular. 'Well,' replied the lady, 'so much the better; if he is very much unlike other men, he is much more likely to make a good husband.'

POTATOES. If your potatoes are 'watery,' put into the water before boiling, small piece of lime, says the Olive Branch. This will render them perfectly dry and mealy. This is an easy and cheap method of obviating a very common evil, and one at this season very extensively complained of. The lime should be fresh, and for a common-sized family, say of six, the piece should not exceed the size of an English walnut.

We overheard, (says an exchange,) not many days ago, the following conversation between a master builder and a day laborer: 'What wages do you expect?' 'Why, I can work for a dollar a day, or seventy-five cents a day, or twenty-five cents a day. When I works for a dollar a day, I works. When I gets only a half or a quarter, I takes it easy.' The spade and shovel were put on a dollar per diem allowance.

He who hopes to look back hereafter with satisfaction upon past years, must learn to know the present value of single minutes, and endeavor to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground.

To prevent Lamps from Smoaking. Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasent, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

Advices from the Indian country says that the Osages and Camanches are holding a council. The Mexicans make them liberal offers for American scalps.

A female, said to be dignified, intellectual handsome, fascinating, in short, a splendid woman, weighing 445 pounds, is now exhibiting in London.

A Virginia gentleman has purchased an Island in Chesapeak bay and stocked it with black cats—intending to raise them for their fur. An agreeable neighborhood for lovers of serenades.

DANGEROUS FRAUD. Ten dollar bills from the *genuine* plate, but with counterfeit signatures, of the New Haven Bank, Ct., are in circulation. Persons in the habit of taking money would do well to reject *all* bills of this denomination.—The public ought not to suffer from the carelessness of the officers of the Bank in allowing their bills to get in the hands of rogues in this way.

[Boston Traveller.

BAD BREATH, A DISAGREEABLE TASTE IN THE MOUTH, and many other unpleasant symptoms, are always the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated in the stomach, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all billious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore;—Hiram Hines, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston

MARRIAGES.

In Bangor, Sept. 9th, by Prof. Sheppard, Mr. O. F. Millett, to Miss N. M. Bradbury, both of Bangor.

DEATHS.

In this town, 8th inst., Horace, youngest child of Isaiah Knight, aged 14 mos.; Aug. 31, Abby Rowena aged 18 mos.; Sept. 1, Rufus Leegrande, aged 3 and a half years—children of Rev. R. H. Stinchfield.

In Norway, 2nd inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Capt. John March, aged 77.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road.

SIXTH ASSESSMENT.

THE Stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company are notified, that the sixth assessment of Five Dollars per share, on all the shares of the Company, has been made by the President and Directors, (being the 7th payment;) and the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office, on the 27th day of September next.

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer of A. and St. L. R. R.

Portland, Aug. 24, 1847. 19

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors to the estates of JAMES BOWKER, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified that we have been appointed by the Hon Job Prince, Judge of Probate in and for said County Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to said estate; and that six months from this date are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts and that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Whitmore W. Bowker, the Administrator, in said Paris, on the third Tuesdays of January and February next at one o'clock P. M. and continue in session till 4 o'clock P. M. of said days, for the purpose of receiving the claims aforesaid.

ASAPH KITTREDGE, LEVI STOWELL, } Commissioners on said estate.

Paris, Aug. 24, 1847. 19

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given my son JONATHAN R. RYERSON, his time to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HOWELL RYERSON.

Sumner, July 31, 1847. 3w1

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Monday, the eleventh day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of the late

SAMUEL TUCKER,

in Buckfield, the following real estate belonging to said deceased lying in said Buckfield, viz:—

The Homestead Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein if necessary, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

NOAH PRINCE, Administrator.

Buckfield, Aug. 30th, A. D. 1847. 18

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court in Oxford County will be sold at public Auction, at the dwelling house of Samuel B. Locke, in Greenwood in said County, on Saturday, the tenth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., two lots of land, belonging to the estate of

ISAAC HOWE,

late of said Greenwood, deceased, being lot numbered Seven in the Eighth Range, and lot numbered Nine in the Seventh Range, in said Greenwood, and in the North half of said Greenwood. Terms made known at sale.

IRA his mark HOWE, CHRISTOPHER BRYANT, } Executors.

Greenwood, August 26th, 1847. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

WILLIAM CHURCHILL, late of Livermore,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC S. DALY.

Livermore, Aug. 27, 1847. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

LEVI PERRY, late of Turner,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEVI PERRY.

Turner, Aug. 24, 1847. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JOHN KINNEY, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law requires—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN J. HOLMAN.

Dixfield, Aug. 24, 1847. 18

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

EZRA COBB, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JAMES HERSEY 3d, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ISAAC STRICKLAND, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN BRIGGS, late of Turner, in said County, deceased having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said County, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

RUTH R. UPTON, Administratrix of the estate of MICHA UPTON, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

CATHARINE P. D. OSGOOD, Guardian of HENRY B. OSGOOD, minor and heir at law of his father, HENRY B. OSGOOD, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, represents by her Petition, that the said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate situated in the towns of Denmark and Hiram in said county, being the same which the said minor's father, the late Henry B. Osgood, inherited from his mother, the late Eliza L. Osgood, and being one eighth part, in common and undivided, of all the real estate in said Denmark and Hiram which belongs to the said Eliza L. Osgood. She further represents that it would be for the interest of the said minor to sell the same, and the proceeds thereof be secured on interest, and therefore prays that License may be granted to her to sell said real estate:—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the following property belonging to HARLAN P. SHURTLEFF, a minor, viz. six acres of land, with the buildings thereon, situated at Mechanic Falls in Poland; it being the same premises formerly occupied by Giles Shurtleff, and now occupied by Orren Dwinal.

GILES SHURTLEFF, Guardian of said minor.

August 27, 1847. 17

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ROBERT A. and ELBRIDGE CHAPMAN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of ELIPHAZ CHAPMAN, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

JOHN W. DANA, Guardian of SARAH I. OSGOOD, EMILY M. OSGOOD, and ABBA R. OSGOOD, minors and heirs of their mother the late ELIZA L. OSGOOD, of Fryeburg, in said county, represents by his petition that the said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate situated in the towns of Denmark and Hiram, in said county, being to each in common and undivided one eighth part of all the real estate in said Denmark and Hiram which belonged to the said Eliza L. Osgood, and that it would be for the interests of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds thereof be secured on interest. He therefore prays that License may be granted him to sell said real estate.

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the twenty-third day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of JOHN MOULTON, Administrator of the estate of HENRY C. COLE, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal property of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to pay said debts and incidental charges; and also on the petition of the Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

BENJ. FRANKLIN TWITCHELL, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DAVID TWITCHELL, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

MOSES MASON, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL ROBINSON, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the twentieth day of September next at one of the clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

PETER C. VIRGIN, having presented his resignation of the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL GOULD, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, and also his petition praying that he may be discharged, and some suitable person be appointed Administrator with the Will annexed, to whom he may surrender the assets and interests yet in his hands,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

17 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County or public road leading from Brownfield centre by way of Merrill's Corner, (so called) to Porter Village, and thence to Kezar Falls in Porter, might be much improved by alterations.—We would therefore earnestly solicit your attention to examine said Road, and make such alterations and locations as you in your wisdom shall think meet and proper, as in duty bound we pray.

SAMUEL E. MERRILL & 21 others.

April, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, 1847.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill, in said Brownfield, on the 14th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

17 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the towns in said Counties: *Greeting.*

{ L. S. }

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the Goods and Estate of WILLIAM B. ABBOTT, formerly of Oxford, now of parts unknown, Gentleman, to the value of two thousand Dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1847, then and there, in our Court to answer unto WILSON WELCH, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, in a plea of debt; for that the said Pl'ff by the consideration of our Justices of our Western District Court holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1843, recovered Judgment against the said William B. Abbott for the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, damages, and five dollars and ninety-eight cents costs of the same suit, and fifteen cents more for one Writ of Execution, as by the Records thereof now remaining in said Court appears, which said Judgment remains in full force and unsatisfied in part, to wit: for the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and interest; although our Writ of Execution hath issued therefor which is returned into our Court satisfied in part only, to wit: for the sum of six dollars and thirteen cents whereof an action hath accrued to the Pl'ff to have and recover of the said Abbott the said sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents with fifteen cents for the Writ aforesaid and interest. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of two thousand dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.

And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, June Term, A. D. 1847.

WILSON WELCH v. WILLIAM B. ABBOTT.

IT is ORDERED, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of his Writ and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be held at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November next, that said defendant may then and there appear and answer to said suit, if he shall see cause.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy:

17 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons that I have given my son ANTHONY W. FOY, his time until he is twenty-one years of age, to trade and act for himself. I shall not hereafter claim any of his earnings, nor be responsible for any debts of his contracting.

NATHANIEL FOY.

Sumner, March 21st, 1847. 17

Notice to Road-Builders.

LAND OFFICE, Bangor, Aug. 28, 1847. }

THE undersigned will receive proposals for making a road through Dunn's Notch in Andover North Surplus, in the County of Oxford, commencing at the foot of the Pine tree at the head of the Notch, and running in an Easterly direction along the valley of the Ellis stream, not less than sixty rods to a large crotched Birch tree, or to a point farther down said stream at the option of the contractor.

Said road to be made in the following manner, viz:

1. To be built as nearly as may, be upon an uniform grade between said pine tree and said birch tree, and if extended down the stream below the birch tree, not to exceed, at any place, the average elevation between those points.

2. The travel path to be at least twenty feet wide inside the railing, except at the Ledge in the Notch, and at the second Ledge, where the same may be reduced to a width of not less than sixteen feet.

3. The outside of said road, wherever there is a Ledge on which to found the same, to be built up with a permanent wall, to be raised to a level with the travel path,—the same to be slightly drawn in at the top on the outside but to be square on the inside—the base of the wall to be in no place less than six feet wide, and when it is necessary to raise the same more than fifteen feet high, it shall not be less than seven feet at the base—the backside of this wall to be well filled with stones. When the foundation is not suitable for sustaining such a wall as the above the same shall be built with a rubble wall.

4. Six stone culverts to be made under the road, covered with the same material and to be at least two feet square in the clear, and to be put in at those points most suitable to drain the road; bars also to be made across the road between the culverts to turn the water to the ditch on the inside.

5. The inside of the road along the hill side to be eighteen inches lower than the outside and the earth on the inside bank to be so taken off as to prevent slides of the same from filling the road.

6. In the walls on the outside cedar posts not less than eight inches in diameter at the top are to be securely set for the purpose of supporting the rails, the posts to be as near eight feet apart as can be conveniently and to be five feet high above the level of the road—the rails to be two in number, of cedar or ash, and not less than six inches in diameter, and to be firmly spiked on, one at or near the top of the posts and the other two feet below the upper rail.

7. The bed of the road to be well covered with earth or gravel so as to make the same safe and convenient.

The above road to be completed and finished on or before the first day of August next, to the acceptance of the Land Agent.

No payment will be made on the contract by the State until the road is so finished and accepted.

The proposals to be directed to the subscriber at Bangor, and should be forwarded so as to reach that place before the first day of October next, which time is fixed for considering the same. Accompanying offers must be the names of individuals who will guarantee the performance of the contract by the person whose offer may be accepted.

Persons wishing to contract and willing to make a better and more commodious road than is contemplated by the above Schedule for the sum appropriated ($1200) are invited to submit a description of the road they would build, with their offers.

[4w17] SAM'L CONY, *Land Agent.*

PIANO FORTES.

Newell & Niebuhr.

(Corner of Middle & Temple Streets, Portland,)

ARE Agents for the sale of PIANO FORTES from the celebrated Manufactory of HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and are prepared to furnish instruments at Boston prices.

We shall keep constantly on hand an assortment of Piano Fortes, which we will warrant equal to any made in the country, and would invite purchasers to call at our Ware Rooms, (entrance on Temple street, first door, up stairs,) and examine for themselves.

☞ *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

Portland, August 3, 1847. 3m15

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a new supply of DRY GOODS adapted to the present season such as—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, MUS. DE LAINS, PRINTS, LAWNS, CASHMERE, SILK, DELAIN AND EVALINA SHAWLS,

and other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847.

POETRY.

LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat side by side,
On a bright May morning, long ago,
When first you were my bride.
The corn was springing fresh and green,
And the lark sang loud and high,
And the red was on thy lip, Mary,
And the love light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,
The day is bright as then—
The lark's loud song is in my ear,
And the corn is green again.
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,
And your breath warm on my cheek;
And I still keep list'ning for the words
You never more may speak.

'Tis but a step down yonder lane,
And the little church stands near—
The church where we were wed, Mary,
I see the spire from here:
But the grave-yard lies between, Mary,
And my step might break your rest;
For I've laid you, darling, down to sleep,
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now Mary,
For the poor make no new friends;
But oh! they love the better, far,
The few our father sends.
And you were all I had, Mary,
My blessing and my pride;
There's nothing left to care for, now,
Since my poor Mary died.

Yours was the good, brave heart, Mary,
That still kept hoping on,
When the trust in God had left my soul,
And my arm's young strength was gone.
There was comfort ever on your lip,
And the kind look on your brow:
I bless you, Mary, for that same,
Though you can't hear me now.

I thank you for the patient smile,
When your heart was fit to break—
When the hunger pain was knawing there,
And you hid it for my sake.
I bless you for the pleasant word,
When your heart was sad and sore:
Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,
Where grief can't reach you more.

I'm bidding you a long farewell,
My Mary, kind and true,
But I'll not forget you, my darling,
In the land I'm going to.
They say there's bread and work for all,
And the sun shines always there—
But I'll not forget old Ireland,
Were it fifty times as fair.

And often, in those grand old woods,
I'll sit and shut my eyes—
And my heart will travel back again
To the place where Mary lies.
And I'll think I see the little stile
Where we sat side by side,
And the springing corn, and the bright May [morn,
When first you were my bride.

CELEBRATED
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
And Bowel Complaints generally.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
Pike & Osgood,
At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Maine passed July 20, 1847, entitled an Act to establish the *Buckfield Branch Rail Road*, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company will be opened under the direction of the persons named in said Act on Saturday, the 21st day of August, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., and that the same will remain open for ten successive days thereafter in the following places, viz:—

BUCKFIELD, at the Store of E. Atwood & Co.
MINOT, at Calvin Bridham's.
PORTLAND, at U. S. Marshal's Office.

Per Order.
August 9th, 1847. 14

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on the 4th inst., a dark red STEER, three years old, very smug built, and would measure about five feet ten inches. Whoever will return said Steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. CHARLES F. CUMMINGS.

Paris Hill, August 5, 1847. 14

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given my son JONATHAN R. RYERSON, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date. HOWELL RYERSON.

Sumner, July 31, 1847. *3w13

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned having given special attention to the subject of Insurance, and having made arrangements with several of the best Mutual Companies, is now prepared to take risks, on the most favorable terms, on all classes of Property liable to be destroyed by fire which can be safely insured on the Mutual Principle.

THE THOMASTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Thomaston, Me., is nearly 20 years old, and for the farmers and the safe class of buildings and contents, is very safe and economical. *It insures 3-4ths the value of such property*, and its rates of premium vary from 2 1-2 to 6 per cent. It excludes Mills, Factories, Tanneries, and shops of Joiners, Coopers, Cabinet-makers, Blacksmiths, and Stores used for the retail of intoxicating liquors. Insures but 1-2 the value of Stores in any case, does not insure the goods in them. Policies run four years.

THE PORTSMOUTH M. F. I. Co., of Portsmouth, N. H., insures the same classes of property on very favorable terms, and also 3-4ths the value of Stores and 1-2 the value of goods in Stores, also some of the safer classes of Shops and Mills. Policies run five years, and the rates of premium vary from 5 to 15 per cent.

THE ROCKINGHAM M. F. I. Co., of Exeter, N. H., embraces the like risks also, Shops, Mills, Tanneries, and Manufacturing establishments of some kinds but excludes those of Cotton and Wool. Its Policies run from one to four years, and its premiums vary from 5 to 25 per cent.

THE ATLANTIC M. F. I. Co., of Exeter, N. H., takes the like risks; also Cotton and Woollen Mills, and nearly all risks usually insured in Stock Companies. This company divides its risks into four classes:—*Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Manufacturers*,—and each class is assessed by itself and is not liable for the losses sustained by the other classes.

THE HOLYOKE M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., insures the safer kinds of property, but excludes Mills and Manufactories, and hazardous Shops, Taverns, Livery Stables, also Stores where intoxicating drinks are sold and used. This company insures *two thirds of the value of goods* in a Store; also of the personal property as well as buildings, and can insure $5000 in one risk. Its Policies run six years, and its rates of premium vary from 7 to 25 per cent. *Hay, Grain, Provisions, &c.*, are insured in this company.

THE BOWDITCH M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., insures like risks; also Taverns, Livery Stables, Shops, Mills, Manufacturing establishments and their contents, and nearly all risks taken in Stock Companies. Rates of Premium vary from 5 to 25 per cent.

This Agency affords several facilities and safeguards worthy of attention. 1. These Companies are believed to be all of them sound and responsible, and most of them are thoroughly proved by years of successful operation. 2. The agent in ordinary cases examines property before insuring, and in all cases must be satisfied that property is not placed or insured too high, so as to give temptation for fraud. 3. The applicant can insure his various kinds of property through the same Agency, which is often a great convenience. 4. In heavy establishments he can divide the risk between different Companies, and insure thus several thousand dollars on the mutual principle through one Agency, and avoid the necessity of resorting to Stock Offices. 5. By dividing the risks thus in a village among several Companies, it is possible to insure a large amount of property exposed to one fire without subjecting either Company to a severe loss at one time. 6. It is the intention of the Agent to establish in various places such local Agencies as the several managements of the Agency and interests of the insured may require. Applications for Insurance may be addressed to the undersigned at his residence in Gorham, Me., or made personally to him in towns he may visit. All letters must be post paid to secure attention.

CYRIL PEARL, Agent.

Gorham, Maine.

☞ For the present, applications for Insurance in this vicinity in either of the above Companies, may be made to LEVI STOWELL, Esq., Paris Hill, Me.

August 19, 1847. 6w16

Bricks! Bricks!!

10,000 BRICKS For Sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants of a place in said County known by the name of Fryeburg Academy Grant and of the adjoining towns, would respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity require that a County road should be laid out through a part of said Grant, commencing at the house of Hezekiah Andrews, in said Grant, thence running near Nathan Stiles, by Aaron and Daniel Conner's house, to strike the town road in the town of Gilead near Andrew Grammar's house in the town of Gilead, thence to the main travelled road on the Androscoggin River near the house of John M. Bean in said Gilead. We also ask you to locate a County road from Moses Mason's house to the East line of the town of Gilead near Pleasant River Bridge (so called) in Bethel. We would further represent that the public good requires that an alteration be made in the County road leading [illegible] and going to the South of said old road and striking the old road again, near the house of Ezekiel W. Chaffins.

MOSES MASON & 14 others.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, April 24th, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of July, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Moses Mason, in Gilead, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October 1847, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of the Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the town Clerk of Gilead, and [illegible] organized Plantation, and by posting up the same in three public places in said town of Gilead [illegible], and by publishing the same six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris and in the Age, printed at Augusta, [illegible] said time of meeting, to the end that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest:—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

6w16

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford. ☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. [tf 15]

Freedom Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This may certify that I have this day given my sons JAMES S. HOWARD and BARTLETT HOWARD, their time to trade and act for themselves; [illegible] I shall claim none of their earnings, nor pay no debts of their contracting after this date. PHINEAS HOWARD.

Bethel, Aug. 16, 1847. *3w16

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,
PARIS HILL.

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1 00.
" " Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,50 to 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting WIDOW ABIGAIL CHADBOURNEY on my account, [illegible] as I shall pay no debts she may contract after this date. JOHN R. CHADBOURNE.

Sumner, August 2, 1847. 3w16

Notice to Road Builders.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, Aug. 28, 1847.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for making a road through Dunn's Notch in Andover North Surplus, in the County of Oxford, commencing at the foot of the Pine tree at the head of the Notch, and running in an Easterly direction along the valley of the Ellis stream, not less than sixty rods to a large crotched Birch tree, or to a point farther down said stream at the option of the contractor.

Said road to be made in the following manner, viz:

1. To be built as nearly as may be upon an uniform grade between said pine tree and said birch tree, and if extended down the stream below the birch tree, not to exceed, at any place, the average elevation between those points.

2. The travel path to be at least twenty feet wide inside the railing, except at the Ledge in the Notch, and at the second Ledge, where the same may be reduced to a width of not less than sixteen feet.

3. The outside of said road, wherever there is a Ledge on which to found the same, to be built up with a permanent wall, to be raised to a level with the travel path—the same to be slightly drawn in at the top on the outside but to be square on the inside—the base of the wall to be in no place less than six feet wide, and when it is necessary to raise the same more than fifteen feet high, it shall not be less than seven feet at the base—the backside of this wall to be well filled with stones. When the foundation is not suitable for sustaining such a wall as the above the same shall be built with a rubble wall.

4. Six stone culverts to be made under the road, covered with the same material and to be at least two feet square in the clear, and to be put in at those points most suitable to drain the road; bars also to be made across the road between the culverts to turn the water to the ditch on the inside.

5. The inside of the road along the hill side to be eighteen inches lower than the outside and the earth on the inside bank to be so taken off as to prevent slides of the same from filling the road.

6. In the walls on the outside cedar posts not less than eight inches in diameter at the top are to be securely set for the purpose of supporting the rails, the posts to be as near eight feet apart as can be conveniently and to be five feet high above the level of the road—the rails to be two in number, of cedar or ash, and not less than six inches in diameter, and to be firmly spiked on, one at or near the top of the posts and the other two feet below the upper rail.

7. The bed of the road to be well covered with earth or gravel so as to make the same safe and convenient.

The above road to be completed and finished on or before the first day of August next, to the acceptance of the Land Agent.

No payment will be made on the contract by the State until the road is so finished and accepted.

The proposals to be directed to the subscriber at Bangor, and should be forwarded so as to reach that place before the first day of October next, which time is fixed for considering the same. Accompanying offers must be the names of individuals who will guarantee the performance of the contract by the person whose offer may be accepted.

Persons wishing to contract and willing to make a better and more commodious road than is contemplated by the above Schedule for the sum appropriated ($1200) are invited to submit a description of the road they would build, with their offers.

[4w17] SAM'L CONY, *Land Agent.*

PIANO FORTES.

Newell & Niebuhr.
(Corner of Middle & Temple Streets, Portland.)

ARE Agents for the sale of PIANO FORTES from the celebrated Manufactory of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., and are prepared to furnish instruments at Boston prices.

We shall keep constantly on hand an assortment of Piano Fortes, which we will warrant equal to any made in the country, and would invite purchasers to call at our Ware Rooms, (entrance on Temple street, first door, up stairs,) and examine for themselves.

☞ *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

Portland, August 3, 1847. 3m*13

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a large supply of DRY GOODS adapted to the present season such as—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, MUS. DE LAINS, PRINTS, LAWNS, CASHIMERE, SILK, DELAIN AND EVALINA SHAWLS,

and other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. tf 8

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM

OF this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 1st day of September next*, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

TUITION, from $3,00 to $4,00 per Term.
BOARD, from $1,00 to $1,50 per week.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, A. B., *Principal.*
JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
MISS MARY F. CHASE, *Preceptress.*
MISS MARY A. A. ADDITON, *Teacher of Music.*
MISS ANN N. PERKINS, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*
ISAIAH H. BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

Norway, 6th of August, 1847. 4w14

HEALTH! HEALTH!!

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA
AND
WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

THIS NEW AND VALUABLE EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY has been used with great success for the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise from an impure state of the blood:—it promotes a healthy action of the Liver—strengthens the Nerves and at once secures

HEALTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. In all cases of

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SCROFULA, HEADACHE, LANGUOR,

and that

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

which is so common a Complaint in the

SPRING AND SUMMER

season of the year, this Medicine has not its equal—and a single trial will convince the most incredulous of its peculiar virtues.

For further particulars the reader is referred to pamphlets which will be furnished by the Agents, showing the estimation in which this valuable Medicine is held by those who have used it.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

Be particular and ask for *Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*, and take no other. This is the first preparation of the above articles combined, ever offered to the public, and the great success attending its use has induced the unprincipled to counterfeit and imitate. As a preventive, see that the bottle have the words "*Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*," pressed on the glass, and that each label on the Bottle is signed by the proprietor, F. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford.

AGENTS. Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; S. Paris, A. Hall; Norway, Robert Noyes.

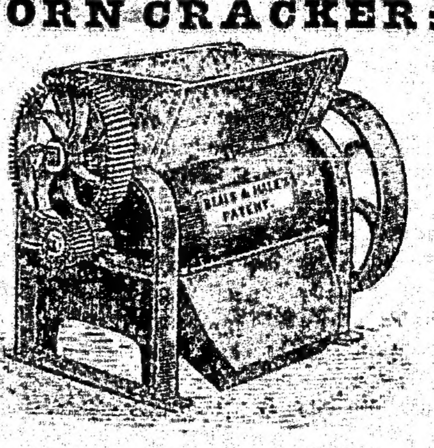
☞ Portland, EDWARD MASON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, where orders can be directed.

Also, for sale by Agents in every town in the State.

June, 18 1847. 3m 6

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S
PATENT IMPROVED
CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION
For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.
For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.
Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering, the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY.

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their samp, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for like purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. C. BOUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cast-Iron Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to anything of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we do most willingly award the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all Grist Mills, for cracking Corn, cobs and all;—As, by this invention, the Cob, however green, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by mill-stones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after its passage through an old fashioned Bark Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle feed, without the use of mill stones, we confidently think it will excel mills now in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN, | *Proprietors*
EZRA F. BEAL, | *in the*
S. J. SMITH, | *Norway*
EBEN HOBBS, | *Mills.*
SAMUEL AMES, *Miller 40 years.*
And signed by 60 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,
At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of
GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.
Also, for the sale of
PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED
GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous Inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

SPECTACLES

A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 1tf0

SHELF HARD WARE,
BROWN & CO.

ARE making weekly additions to their stock of Shelf Hard Ware, and would call the attention of purchasers to their present assortment. A considerable portion of it having recently been purchased for Cash, in the City of New York, they flatter themselves they can give a little better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. tf 8

CONSUMPTION CURED!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, *as confirmed and incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1ypeamDFB15

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!
☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicines; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guarantied. ☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason, Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magazin de Santa*, (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; W. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; L. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1y15

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give public notice that they have this day formed a partnership in trade under the name and style of TUBBS & BUCK.

ORRIN TUBBS,
WM. P. BUCK.

North Paris, August 5, 1847. 3w14

N. B. TUBBS & BUCK will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods suitable to country trade, at the commodious Store formerly occupied by Ebenezer Drake, and more recently by Orrin Tubbs, where they will be happy to wait on their customers.

THE SOUTH PARIS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Hydropathic Institution
AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

TERMS—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels.

E. A. KITTREDGE.
C. FARRAR.

Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

THE SOUTH PARIS
Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 24 tf

For Sale,
A LOT OF LAND

SITUATED in Andover, in the Count of Oxford, in the easterly part of said town, adjoining the town of Roxbury, containing about three hundred acres, with the buildings, houses, barns, mills, &c., and privileges, being the premises called the FALLS PROPERTY, now occupied by Mr. Gregg.

Also—The Pine Timber standing and lying on the west part of Roxbury, which was conveyed to Gregg & Wilson by B. Poor.

Also—Another piece of land, adjoining the first mentioned premises, with the buildings and privileges.

Also—Two lots of land situated in the north-west corner of Roxbury, and adjoining the first mentioned premises, being lots numbered 13 and 14 on the plan of said town. Said premises are now occupied by Mr. Gregg.

TERMS—One third cash, or undoubted security on 60 or 90 days, and balance in one, two, and three years, and interest annually, with satisfactory security.

Apply at the CANAL BANK. By order of the Directors. JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, PRES'T.

Portland, July 20, 1847. 7w12

☞ Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased.

The property lies in the Northerly part of Paris, being the Northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 1, 1847. 9

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; I. S. Bompass, Hebron; T. T. Lovrey, Parr & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel;—Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farmon & Hutt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dealson, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston;—Robert Ingall, Shelburne, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally.—[Jan. 1, '47, 1y

The above named Agents have also for sale
DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.